

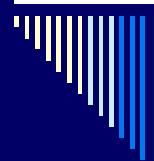
PEP: The Parent Education Profile for Even Start

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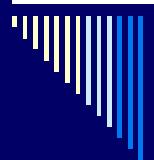
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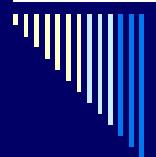
- 1. What is the single best predictor of children's later literacy ability?
- 2. During the first three years of life, children's brains grow rapidly. By the age of three, a child's brain has developed what percent of its adult weight?



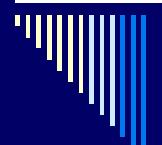
- 3. How many parents read or look at a picture book with infants at least once a day?
- 4. Which of the following statements is true?



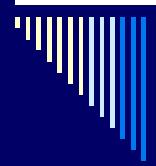
- 5. What percent of parents of preschoolers participate in parenting support groups?
- 6. First grade children from higher income families have larger vocabularies than children from lower income families. How great is the difference?



- 7. What percent of 3 to 5 year old children visit a library at least once a month?
- 8. On average, how much time do preschoolers spend watching television?

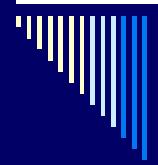


- Hart and Risley estimated the number of hours it would take to provide enough out-ofhome word exposure to children from lower income families so that they would have the language experience as rich as children from middle income families. What would it take to do so for three year olds?
- 10. What percentage of the better educated parents of children in poverty under age six had a high school diploma or higher?



During this session, participants will:

- Be introduced to the definition of family literacy that drove the creation of the PEP
- Be exposed to the research basis for the construction of the PEP
- Explore the four scales of the PEP
- Discuss observable behaviors that would assist in the scoring of the PEP



Family Literacy integrates each of the following...

- Interactive literacy activities between parents and their children.
- □ Training for parents regarding how to be the primary teacher for their children and full partners in the education of their children.
- □ Parent literacy training that leads to economic self-sufficiency.
- Age-appropriate education to prepare children for success in school and life experience.



Guide to Improving Parenting Education in Even Start Family Literacy Programs

- Assisted in narrowing parenting education focus for Even Start
- Provides content framework
- Illustrates practices for putting framework into action
- Suggests measuring parenting education outcomes





Research Base: Goals for Parents

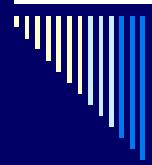
- 1. Provide supports for literacy in the home and family Home Environment
- 2. Engage in language-rich parent-child interactions Interactive Literacy
- Hold appropriate expectations of child's learning Support for Learning in Formal Settings
- 4. Actively embrace the role of parent The Parent's Role



Parent Education Profile (PEP)

is:

A framework for organizing and assessing information about parents' behaviors, attitudes, and understanding related to their children's literacy development.



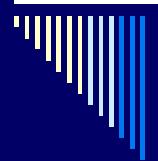
Purpose of PEP:

- Plan strategies for developing parents' skills to produce literacy outcomes for children.
- Develop and deliver intentional instruction.
- Improve intensity and duration.
- Track the progress of skill development.



Features of PEP

- Focus on parent's role in children's literacy development
- Parent contributions selected from research perspectives
- Judgments based on patterns of demonstrated behaviors
- Authentic behaviors from multiple perspectives



PEP – Participant Progress Milestones

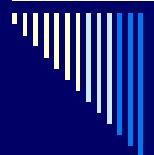
- Self-report or observer rating on frequencies of behaviors related to literacy
- Self-report about specific beliefs and attitudes
- Self-report about interests and preferences
- Self-report or observer rating about home environment
- Self-report about connections to community supports
- Observer rating of demonstrated qualities of an activity



Scale Organization: Each scale has several parts

Home Environment

- 1. Literacy Materials
- 2. TV/Video
- 3. Language Learning Opportunities
- 4. Priority on Family Together



Ratings follow progression of parent's development

Level #1



(least supportive of literacy outcomes)

(most supportive of literacy outcomes)

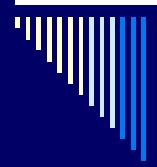
Level 1- little or no evidence of desired behaviors; limited awareness; limited acceptance; frustrated; not comfortable

Level 2 - beginning awareness and some interest in ways to improve but may be inconsistent; may need lots of support; low comfort level

Level 3 - some encouragement and comfort in use of desired behaviors; seeks out information and support; attends to child

Level 4 - routine and frequent use of desired behaviors; initiation of activities; comfortable in role

Level 5 - ability to work desired behaviors into daily life; adaptability to child's interests and abilities; extends learning; makes connections



Scoring: Each part is rated in terms of highest consistent level attained by the parent

□ Home Environment:

□ 4 ratings

□ Interactive Literacy:

□ 3 ratings

- □ Support for Children in Formal Settings:
- □ 5 ratings

□ The Parent's Role

□ 3 ratings

Total 15 ratings



Design

Supports

Resources

Family Literacy Logic Model

Family Literacy Service

- early childhood/ school-age
- adult literacy
- parent education
- interactive literacy

Family Participation

- total contact
- intensity
- duration

Expected Outcomes

- reading readiness
- school attendance and promotion
- literacy progress
- GED, employment, further education

Quality of Implementation

Participant Milestones



Features of PEP:

- ☐ Focus on parent's role in children's literacy development
- Parent contributions selected from research perspectives
- Scoring based on patterns of demonstrated behaviors
- Authentic behaviors from multiple perspectives



Where does the information come from?

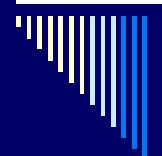
- Observation during interactive literacy activities
- ☐ Interaction during home visits
- ☐ Listening to parents talk with children
- ☐ Discussions with parents about their children
- ☐ Interviews with parents
- ☐ Informal exchanges on field trips, in the store, etc.
- Instruments used to assess parents' interests or understanding
- □ Etc.



Supports in the Environment

Scale I

- Use of Literacy Materials
- Use of TV/Video
- Home Language and Learning
- Priority on Learning Together



Scale I Big Ideas

Hallmarks of children who succeed in school (Ramey & Ramey)

- □ Parents are role models for learning
- □ Parents promote learning at home

□ Intellectual development and school readiness are correlated with learning quality of home environment. (Abecedarian)



Scale I Big Ideas, continued

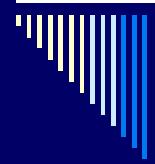
- Stimulating home environment provides opportunity to learn complex vocabulary & participate in extended discourse. (Dickinson & Tabors)
- The right home environment allows children to act on curiosity, learn to be inventive, cooperate, and persist. (Katz)
- Shared family time is associated with sense of security, predictability in environment which builds resilience. (Dryfoos)

Scale II

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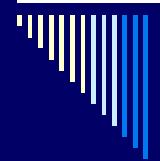
Language Rich Interaction

- Expressive and Receptive Language
- Reading with Children
- Supporting Book/Print Concepts



Scale II Big Ideas

- □ Family experiences with language in the first three years affect vocabulary achievement at age 3 and language development at third grade. (Hart & Risley; Tabors et al.)
- Predictors of child achievement: Language diversity; feedback tone; symbolic emphasis; guidance style; responsiveness. (Hart & Risley)
- Everyday conversations (mealtimes) provide opportunities to learn rich vocabulary and participate in narrative, explanatory, and non-immediate talk. (Heath; Beals; Dickinson & Tabors)



Scale II Big Ideas, continued

- □ Home environment, frequency of shared book reading, parental expectations of child's school performance, and parent's enjoyment/frequency of reading account for almost half variation in vocabulary skills in primary grades. (Storch & Whitehurst)
- Parent's encouragement of active engagement during reading predicts children's literacy outcomes, especially asking and answering questions about text. (Pelligrini; Whitehurst, et al; Senechal & Monker)



Scale II Big Ideas, continued

- Repeated readings build vocabulary and lead to extended discourse. (Dickinson & Tabors; Senechal)
- Because children at risk of reading difficulty benefit from phonemic awareness instruction, it is helpful for parents to call attention to the phonological structure of spoken words, talk with children about how print works, and highlight the relationship between speech and print. (Ehri, et al.; Snow, Burns, & Griffin)

Scale III



Support for Learning in Formal Settings

- □ Parent-School Communication
- Expectations of Child and Family
- Monitoring Progress/Reinforcing Learning
- As a Partner with Educational Setting
- Expectations of Child's Success in Learning



Scale III Big Ideas

- Mother's expectations of child's level of educational attainment is associated with later literacy outcomes. (Snow et al.)
- Parent's view of children as active contributors to learning are associated with cognitive abilities at age 3-4 and school achievement at age 5-6. (Johnson & Martin)
- Parent's sense of efficacy as parent is related to advocacy for child in school. (Bandura)
- Parent's decision to be involved in child's education is related to sense of efficacy in helping child succeed in school. (Hoover-Dempsey & Sandler)



Scale III Big Ideas, (continued)

- Parent communication with the school is beneficial for children's success. Only 37% of parents report receiving information from schools about helping children learn. (Vaden-Kiernan & Chandler)
- Teacher's practices to include families are more important than family background in determining whether and how parents become involved in children's education. (Epstein)
- Parents use literacy materials in ways consistent with their own understandings of literacy, not necessarily consistent with approach school is using -- unless there is specific support. (Goldenberg)

" Scale IV

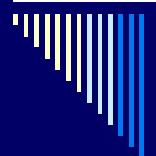
The Parent's Role

- Choices, Rules, and Limits
- Managing Stresses on Children
- Safety and Health of Children



Scale IV Big Ideas

- Hallmarks of children who succeed in school (Ramey & Ramey)
 - Family routines support doing well in school
 - Parents set and maintain limits
- Children who know limits develop confidence, independence, social responsibility.



Scale IV Big Ideas, Continued

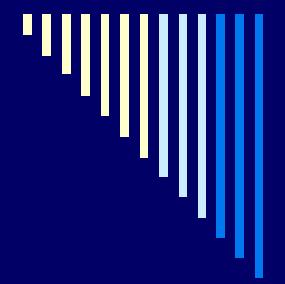
- Children of parents who rely on punishment/obedience without explanation tend to have lower self-image, lack empathy, have difficulty forming friendships, and make decisions based on expediency.
- In predictable, secure, orderly environments, children learn the meaning and function of things.
- Personal coping skills help parents buffer children from stresses. Good physical and mental health are enabling factors in monitoring child's environment.

PEP Scale I – Parents Support for Children's Learning in the Home Environment



KEY WORDS

A: Use of Literacy Materials	B: TV/Video	C: Home language and Learning (Play)	D: Priority on Learning Together
Few MaterialsNot ageappropriate	No monitoringChildren watch anything		
Some materialsNot appropriateNot accessibleNot sought for	 Aware of role but not acting 		
Some appropriateParent seeksUsed several times a week	Encourages some appropriate viewing		
Parent choosesmaterialsUses every day	 Sets limits and is consistent 		
Variety of materials; child focusedUsed daily	TV, a learning toolParent involvement		



www.michigan.gov/mde click on Keywords click on Early Childhood & Parenting

Find Even Start

Slides will be available 2/4/05

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